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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/561,414	12/19/2005	Alan David Borthwick	PB60267USW	1165
23347 7590 03/18/2008 GLAXOSMITHKLINE CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, MAI B475 FIVE MOORE DR., PO BOX 13398 RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709-3398				
EXAMINER NOLAN, JASON MICHAEL				
ART UNIT 1626		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 03/18/2008		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

USCIPRTP@GSK.COM
JULIE.D.MCFALLS@GSK.COM
LAURA.M.MCCULLEN@GSK.COM

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/561,414

Applicant(s)

BORTHWICK ET AL.

Examiner

JASON M. NOLAN

Art Unit

1626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 December 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8, 10 and 11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8 and 10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 11 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is responsive to Applicants Amendment – After Non-Final Rejection, filed **12/19/2007**. **Claims 1-6, 8, 10, & 11** are pending in the instant application; of which, **Claims 10 & 11** are currently amended. **Claims 7 & 9** are canceled.

Response to Amendment & Arguments

Applicant's amendments with respect to **Claims 10 & 11** have been fully considered and are entered. The 112-enablement rejection of **Claim 10** is withdrawn per amendment. The objection to **Claim 10** is withdrawn.

Applicant's argument, see page 8 of Remarks, filed **12/19/2007**, with respect to the obviousness-type double patenting rejection over **Claim 1** has been fully considered and is persuasive. The double patenting rejection of **Claim 1** is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1 & 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to

one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Specifically, the compounds of formula (I) include the term *"each ring of which optionally includes a further heteroatom N"* in the definition of R^1 , which is a moiety selected from the group of five structures shown in the claims.

In contrast to Applicants preferred embodiments of formula (I) wherein R^1 = one of the five chemical structures depicted, (see Claim 6), there are no working examples or synthetic procedures that would convey to one of skill in the art that Applicant had possession of compounds according to formula I wherein R^1 is not equal to one of the five structures shown in the claims.

For product claims, the claim limitations will define discrete physical structures, and although the generic term *"each ring of which optionally includes a further heteroatom N"* comprehends a limited number of species, the species are patentably distinct. Those skilled in the art would recognize that all of the compounds characterized in the instant application are drawn to formula (I) wherein R^1 = one of the five chemical structures depicted; therefore, such an element would be considered essential or critical for the utility of the products. For this reason, Applicant's specification has not reasonably conveyed to those skilled in the art that the Applicant was in possession of the entire scope for the claimed invention as of the date of the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1-6, 8, & 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for the compounds of the formula (I), including pharmaceutically acceptable salts and prodrugs thereof; the specification is not enabled for *derivatives, including solvates* of a compound according to formula (I). The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The Nature of the Invention

The nature of the invention is the compounds of formula (I), including all pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof. The term “pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives” includes, for instance: salts, solvates, prodrugs, polymorphs, etc.

The state of the prior art and the predictability or lack thereof in the art

Active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) are frequently delivered to the patient in the solid-state as part of an approved dosage form (e.g., tablets, capsules, etc.). Solids provide a convenient, compact and generally stable format to store an API or a drug product. Understanding and controlling the solid-state chemistry of APIs, both as pure drug substances and in formulated products, is therefore an important aspect of the drug development process. APIs can exist in a variety of distinct solid forms, including

polymorphs, solvates, hydrates, salts, co-crystals and amorphous solids. Each form displays unique physicochemical properties that can profoundly influence the bioavailability, manufacturability purification, stability and other performance characteristics of the drug. Hence, it is critical to understand the relationship between the particular solid form of a compound and its functional properties.

For ionizable compounds, preparation of salt forms using pharmaceutically acceptable acids and bases is a common strategy to improve bioavailability. However, the preparation of other solid forms such as polymorphs and solvates are not so common as to be predictable. In order to obtain patent protection on these forms, some of which may have significantly different properties and relevance as development candidates, it is essential to prepare them, identify conditions for making them and evaluate their properties as valuable new pharmaceutical materials. A large number of factors can influence crystal nucleation and growth during this process, including the composition of the crystallization medium and the processes used to generate supersaturation and promote crystallization, (Morissette *et al.* *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews* **2004**, 56, 275-300).

For instance, the phenomenon of polymorphism, in the crystallization of organic compounds, is of crucial importance to the pharmaceutical industry. Two polymorphs of the same drug molecule may have different physical properties: e.g. solubility, bioavailability, melting points, density, hardness, or color; and may have dramatically different properties that effect the scale-up process. Due to the differences between polymorphs, the drug regulatory authorities (e.g. the FDA) are increasingly demanding

more information about potential drug products before granting approval. The conditions under which polymorphs interconvert is also of crucial importance, particularly when drugs may encounter exposure to changes in temperature, pressure, and relative humidity during processes such as drying, granulation, milling, compression, and storage. Therefore, for these reasons, the state of the prior art is one of unpredictability. The science of crystallization has evolved such that said differences in properties implies patentable distinctiveness between polymorphs.

Amount of direction/guidance & presence or absence of working examples

The direction or guidance present in the instant specification for the preparation of pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives is found on pages 8-9 of the specification. Specifically, pharmaceutically acceptable salts is found on page 8 (lines 14-21), solvates is found on page 8 (lines 23-27), and prodrugs is found on page 8 (lines 36-39) and page 9 (lines 1-20). However, there are no working examples present in the disclosure. Therefore, one of skill in the art would be required to identify the correct solvent system and crystallization technique for each compound and, further, identify the similarities and differences between crystals and corresponding spectral data for each compound (solvate, polymorph) in order to determine what is being claimed.

The breadth of the claims

The instant breadth of the rejected claims is broader than the disclosure, specifically; the instant claims include any pharmaceutically acceptable derivative of a compound according to formula (I).

The quantity of experimentation necessary

While the level of the skill in the pharmaceutical arts is high, it would require undue experimentation of one of ordinary skill in the art to prepare any derivatives, including polymorphs or solvates of a compound of formula (I) as instantly claimed. The science of crystallization has not evolved such that, without guidance or working examples for polymorphs and solvates in the specification, the claims lack enablement. This rejection can be overcome by deletion of the words "or pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof" from the Claims and replace with "or pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof".

Claim Objections

Claim 11 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base **Claim 1**, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Telephone Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Jason M. Nolan, Ph.D.** whose telephone number is **(571) 272-4356** and electronic mail is **Jason.Nolan@uspto.gov**. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri (9:00 - 5:30PM). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Joseph M^cKane** can be reached on **(571) 272-0699**. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **571-273-8300**. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Jason M. Nolan, Ph.D./

Examiner, Art Unit 1626

/Rebecca L Anderson/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1626